

POETRY.

For the Boston Morning Post
POPULAR MELODIES—No. 1.

BY O. W. W.

THE HOME OF THE FREE.

Where the mountains proudly rise,
Till their limit seems the sky—
Where the gush of human sighs
Brings no tear-drop to the eye—
Where the spirit cannot fear,
And the tyrant cannot roam,
There is Freedom's happy sphere,
And the Freeman's lofty home.

Let no proud oppressor seek,
Its sweet beauty to defile,
Let the lonely and the weak
Loo its bright and sunny smile;
And his heart shall turn to God,
While his footsteps lightly roam,
For the mountain and the sod
Are the Freeman's lofty home.

From the New York Mirror.
PENCILINGS BY THE WAY:

First Impressions of Foreign Scenes, Customs and Manners.
BY N. P. WILLIS.

SWITZERLAND.

La Valais—the cretins and the goitres—a Frenchman's opinion of Niagara—Lake Lemman—castle of Chillon—rocks of Meillerie—republican air—Mont Blanc—Geneva—the steamer—parting sorrow.

We have been two days and a half loitering down through the Swiss canton of La Valais, and admiring every hour the magnificence of these snow-capped and green-footed Alps. The little chalets seem just lodged by accident on the crags, or stuck against slopes so steep, that the mowers of the mountain-grass are literally let down by ropes to their dizzy occupation. The goats alone seem to have an exemption from all ordinary laws of gravitation, feeding against cliffs which make one giddy to look on only; and the short-waisted girls, dropping a courtesy and blushing as they pass the stranger, emerge from the little mountain-paths, and stop by the first spring, to put on their shoes and arrange their ribbons coquetically, before entering the village.

The two dreadful curses of these valleys meet one at every step—the *cretins*, or natural fools, of which there is at least one in every family; and the *goitre* or swelled throat, to which there is hardly an exception among the women. It really makes travelling in Switzerland a melancholy business, with all its beauty; at every turn in the road, a gibbering and mowing idiot, and in every group of females, a disgusting array of excrescences too common even to be concealed. Really, to see girls that else were beautiful, arrayed in all their holiday finery, but with a defect that makes them monsters to the unaccustomed eye, their throats swollen to the size of their heads, seems to me one of the most curious and pitiable things I have met in my wanderings. Many attempts have been made to account for the growth of the *goitre*, but it is yet unexplained.—The men are not so subject to it as the women, though among them, even, it is frightfully common. But how account for the continual production by ordinary parents of this brute race of *cretins*? They all look alike, dwarfish, large-mouthed, grinning, and of hideous features and expression. It is said that the children of strangers, born in the valley, are very likely to be idiots, resembling the *cretin* exactly. It seems a supernatural curse upon the land. The Valaisians, however, consider it a blessing to have one in the family.

The dress of the women of La Valais is excessively unbecoming, and a pretty face is rare. Their manners are kind and polite, and the little *auberges*, where we have stopped, on the road, there have been a cleanliness and a generosity in the supply of the table, which prove virtues among them not found in Italy.

At Turttmann, we made a little excursion into the mountains to see a cascade. It falls about a hundred feet, and has just now more water than usual from the melting of the snows. It is a pretty fall. A Frenchman writes in the book of the hotel, that he has seen Niagara and Trenton Falls, in America, and that they do not compare with the cascade of Turttmann!

From Martigny the scenery began to grow richer, and after passing the celebrated Fall of the Pissevache, (which springs from the top of a high Alp almost into the road, and is really a splendid cascade,) we approached Lake Lemman in a gorgeous sunset. We rose a slight hill, and over the broad sheet of water on the opposite shore, reflected with all its towers in a mirror of gold, lay the *castle of Chillon*. A bold, green mountain rose steeply behind, the sparkling village of Vevey lay further down on the water's edge; and away toward the sinking sun, stretched the long chain of the Jura, tinted with all the hues of a dolphin. Never was such a lake of beauty—or it never sat so pointedly at its picture. Mountains and water, chateaux and shallows, vineyards and verdure could do more. We left the carriage and walked three or four miles along the southern bank, under the "Rocks of Meillerie," and the spirit of St. Preux's Julie, if she haunt the scene, where she caught her death, of a sunset in May, is the most enviable of ghosts. I do not wonder at the prating in albums of Lake Lemman. For me, it is (after Val d'Aoste from Fiezoli) the *ne plus ultra* of a scenery paradise.

We are stopping for the night at St. Gingouli, on a swelling bank of the lake, and we have been laying under the trees in front of the hotel till the last perceptible tint is gone from the sky over Jura. Two pedestri gentlemen, with knapsacks and dogs, have just arrived, and a whole family of French people, including parrots and monkeys, came in before us, and are deafening the house with their chattering. A cup of coffee, and then good night!

My companion, who has travelled all over Europe on foot, confirms my opinion that there is no drive on the continent equal to the forty miles between the rocks of Meillerie and Geneva, on the southern bank of the Lemman. The lake is not often much broader than the Hudson, the shores are the noble mountains sung so gloriously by Childe Harold; Vevey, Lausanne, Copet, and a string of smaller villages, all famous in poetry and story, fringe the opposite water's edge with cottages and villages, while you wind forever along a green level following the bend of the shore, the road as level as your hall pavement, and green hills missed up with trees and verdure, overshadowing you continually.—The world has a great many sweet spots in it, and I have found many a one which would make fitting scenery for the brightest act of life's changeful drama—but here is one, where it seems to me as difficult not to feel genial and kindly, as for Taglioni to keep from floating away like a smoke-curl when she is dancing in La Bayadere.

We passed a bridge and drew in a long breath to try the difference in the air—we were in the *republic* of Geneva. It smelt very much as it did in the dominions of his majesty of Sardinia—sweetbrair, hawthorn, violets and all. I used to think when I first came from America, that the flowers (republicans by nature as well as birds) were less fragrant under a monarchy.

Mont Blanc loomed up very white in the south, but like other distinguished persons of whom we form an opinion from the descriptions of poets, the "monarch of mountains" did not seem to me so very superior to his fellows. After a look or two at him as we approached Geneva, I ceased straining my head out of the cabriolet, and devoted my eyes to things more within the scale of my affections—the scores of lovely villas sprinkling the hills and valleys by which we approached the city. Sweet—sweet places they are to be sure! And then the month is May, and the straw-bonnetted and white-aproned girls, ladies and peasants alike, were all out at their porches and balconies, lover-like couples were sauntering down the park-lanes, one servant passed with a tri-cornered blue billet-doux between his thigh and finger, the nightingales were singing their very hearts away to the new-blown roses, and a sense of summer and seventeen, days of sunshine and sonnet-making, came over me irresistibly. I should like to see June out in Geneva.

The little steamer that makes the tour of Lake Lemman, began to "pliz" by sunrise directly under the windows of our hotel. We were soon on the pier where our entrance into the boat was obstructed by a weeping cluster of girls, embracing and parting very unwillingly with a young lady of some eighteen years, who was lovely enough to have been wept for by as many grown-up gentlemen. Her own tears were under better government, though her sealed lips showed that she dared not trust herself with her voice. After another and another lingering kiss, the boatman expressed some impatience, and she tore herself from their arms and stepped into the waiting bateau. We were soon alongside the steamer, and sooner under way, and then, having given one wave of her handkerchief to the pretty and sad group on the shore, our fellow passenger gave way to her feelings, and sinking upon a seat, burst into a passionate flood of tears. There was no obtruding on such sorrow, and the next hour or two were employed by my imagination in filling up the little drama of which we had seen but the touching conclusion.

I was pleased to find the boat, (a new one) called the "Winklerid," in compliment to the vessel which makes the same voyage in Cooper's "Headsman of Berne." The day altogether had begun like a chapter in a romance.

"Lake Lemman would do with its crystal face," but there was the filmiest conceivable veil of mist over its unruffled mirror, and the green uplands that rose from its edge had a softness like dream-land upon their verdure. I know not whether the tearful girl whose head was drooping over the railing felt the sympathy, but I could not help thinking nature for her in my heart, the whole scene was so of the complexion of her own feelings. I could have "thrown my ring into the sea," like Polycrates Samius, "to have had cause for sadness too."

The "Winklerid" has (for a republican steamer) rather the aristocratical arrangement of making those who walk *af* the funnel pay twice as much as those who promenade *forward*—for no earthly reason that I can divine, other than that those who pay dearest have the full benefit of the oily gases from the machinery, while the humbler passenger breathes the air of heaven before it has passed through that improving medium. Our youthful Niobe, two French ladies not particularly pretty, an Englishman with a fishing-rod and gun, and a comely Swiss artist, to whom I had taken a special aversion at Rome, from a criticism I overheard upon my favorite picture in the Colonna, my friends and myself, were the exclusive inhalers of the oleaginous atmosphere of the stern. A crowd of the ark's own miscellaneousness thronged the fore-castle—and so you have the programme of a day on Lake Lemman.

COTTON—23 bales, slightly damaged by fresh water, landing ex ship *Seaman*, for sale by FERNAND E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 101a

STRANGERS' AND CITIZENS' INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No 36 Brattle street, nearly opposite Stone's City Tavern.

At this Office young men can always obtain situations in stores as book keepers, salesmen and general clerks; also, situations in hotels as bar keepers, porters, and waiters; also, situations as hostlers, coachmen and all sorts of laboring work. Females can obtain desirable employment as housekeepers, seamstresses, cooks, chamber maids, nursery maids &c. Boys can obtain good occupation at trades and to do light work. Houses bought and sold, let and advertised.

N. B.—Merchants and others will take notice that the subscriber will furnish them with faithful help of all kinds, without charge. WM. LEWIS, Jr.

WANTED—A young man to drive a coach in this city. Also—a man to drive a team—apply to WM. LEWIS, Jr. 56 Brattle st. 111

WANTED—Several young men are wanted as clerks in dry goods stores—in hat stores—in book stores. Also—in families in this city—apply to WM. LEWIS, Jr. 56 Brattle st. 111

HOUSE FOR SALE—For sale, a modern brick house near Salem street, 3 stories high, with two kitchens, two parlors and nine chambers, a small yard, and all the accommodations as to payment. The estate will be sold low, with liberal accommodations as to payment.

Also—a large and convenient House opposite the Washington Bank, modern built and in good order. Apply to CHARLES MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st. 117

HENRY TYLER has removed from Ann street to Blackstone street, south side, between Ann and Hanover streets, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of New and Second Hand CLOTHING, Cheap for Cash.

His Clothing cleaned and exchanged. H. T. returns thanks to his friends for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance. Cloth, rag made and repaired in style. 6m—n8

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new two story House pleasantly situated on 3d street, South Boston, containing five rooms, with good out buildings &c—for terms apply to R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st. 10p—115

HELP—At SILLOWAY'S old established Intelligence Office, No 26 Exchange street, young men can obtain situations in dry goods, West India goods, hat, book and hardware stores, in families and hotels, as barkeepers, porters, waiters, &c, situations as coachmen, hostlers, &c—boys wanted at trades, and in stores and hotels—females wanted as cooks, chambermaids, &c.

N. B. Merchants and others will take notice that no fee is required for the subscriber's services in furnishing them with help. 11st

NATHANIEL P. SNELLING, No. 10 Congress st. will make to order, if called for soon, a few pieces of Cloth, well adapted for suits, in the most fashionable manner, for \$20. oct6

\$2000 WANTED—Any gentleman who may wish to invest \$2000 in a small, nice and profitable manufacturing business, will please address A. Mages, who will be the post office, with real signature. Superior advantages will be given to a person who might be partially engaged in other business, and in want of a counting room in the most business part of the city. No use will be made of the name of any applicant whose offer is not accepted. 11p

WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife, a parlor and 2 or 3 chambers in a genteel and pleasantly situated house. The family in the other part of the house to furnish the occupants of the rooms their meals in their own apartments. The advertiser to furnish his own provisions—apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange st. 12

PRETNER WANTED—A young gentleman is desirous of connecting himself with some person who can command a capital of about \$3000. The business is perfectly safe, and will be explained on an interview, which can be had by addressing Box 99, Post Office. feb 11

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman wishes to procure board for himself, wife and child in a pleasant family, centrally located. Apply at SILLOWAY'S, 26 Exchange st. feb 11

CARRAGEEN, OR IRISH MOSS. 4 crates of this much esteemed article, and directions for use, just received direct from Ireland, and for sale in parcels to suit purchasers by HENSHAW & CO, 24 Granite street, Commercial wharf. 6m n10

BARK—17 cords Bark, of superior quality, just received and for sale by SETH E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial street, feb 6

GIN, BRANDY AND WINE—25 pipes Holland Gin, "Wees" and "Imperial" brand—15 pipes and halves Cognac Brandy, "Pell-vouzon" brand—pipes, bottles and qts. Specially Madeira wine, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO, 18 Long wharf. 11

RED SEA MYRRH—600 lbs Red Sea Myrrh, just received and for sale by HENSHAW & CO, 24 Granite street, Commercial wharf. 6w—120

100 BUSH. PRIME EASTERN APPLES, in good order—just received—and for sale by S. E. BENSON, No 42 Commercial st. d29

CASTILE SOAP, CANDLES, &c.—200 boxes and cases Castile—250 do Soda—150 do do Olive—1000 do No. 1 and Shipping—500 do new Mould Candles—20 bbls Neat's Foot Oil. For sale by E. A. & W. WINCHESTER, No. 15 South Market street. 124

NEW BOOKS—The Cruise of the Potomac round the world, during the years 1833 & 34—with engravings. China and the English, or the Character and Manners of the Chinese—written for Abbott's Fireside Series—for sale by J29—1w MARSH, CAPEN & LYON.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS—FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street, have just received a fresh supply of Dissecting, Pocket and Amputating Cases. Also, constantly on hand a general assortment of Surgical Instruments, Tooth Forces and Trusses. nov 5

COLUMBIAN CORN SALVE—A pleasant and effectual cure for Corns, prepared by D. DAVIS, Cambridge, Mass. The above article may be had in any quantity of TROT & CO, No 123 State st, and E. S. HOLDEN, corner of Beacon and Charles st. Boston. ep1w—2aw3m d10

BEAVER HATS, CAPS, &c.—A splendid assortment of Beaver and other Hats, are kept constantly for sale at BARRY'S Commission Store, where also may be found every description of Caps, of every kind of fashion and color—Gloves, of various descriptions—silk and cotton Umbrellas, &c, &c. ep1—d25

NEW AND FASHIONABLE—Received this day, 1 case Cassimeres, and 1 case Vestings, direct from London, by the Virginia, New York. The above are of superior quality, and the latest and most fashionable goods received from England. JOHN G. WYMAN 71 Washington st. n24

PERSIAN SHAWLS—1 case containing 30 7-4 and 8-4 Persian Shawls—very rich oriental patterns—the first of the article ever offered in this country. —Also—Another invoice of real Cashmere Scarfs—some very elegant designs for the Opera or Theatre. For sale by E. K. WHITAKER. 18c—n2m J14

TO RENT—A brick house at the south part of the city—rent \$160—apply to C. ONTHANK, 14 Milk street. J24—1w

FANCY SOAP—by sch. China, at very low prices—Just received and for sale by JABEZ HATCH, Jr. No 69 Congress street—

cases superior white Windsor Soap—1 do do Palm and variegated—1 do do pure White Otto Rose, a very superior article—1 do 65 cartons Otto Rose do—1 do 65 do pressed and ornamented with figures—1 do shaving cases. Dealers are requested to call and examine the above lot. J19 61s

STOCK OF W. L. GOODS FOR SALE—The stock and stand of a wholesale W. L. goods store, with an unexpired lease and a privilege of an extension of three years at a low price, is offered for sale. To any one desirous of commencing in the above business with a moderate capital the present offers a rare opportunity. Apply to J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange st. J17

PICKED UP ADRIET, off Cape Elizabeth, the 2d inst., a Yawl Boat, with the name "Mooch Linco" on her stern, with oars, sails, rudder, &c. The owner can obtain the same by applying to HIRAM TREAT, master of the sch. Warsaw, or to S. E. BENSON, 42 Commercial street, by paying charges. feb 6

THE BOSTON ACADEMY'S COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC—consisting of the most popular Psalm and Hymn Tunes, Anthems, Sentences, Chants &c—old and new. For sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington st. 4w—14

WORK SHOP—To let, a work shop, suitable for a Painter, or any mechanical business, centrally situated corner of Milk and Atkinson st.—inquire of H. BRUNSWICK, Furniture Warehouse, corner of Milk and Devonshire st. J12

REGISTERS FOR 1835—The Massachusetts Register and United States Calendar for 1835. The New Hampshire Register for 1835. The New York Register for 1835—for sale by J29—1w MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington st.

TENNENT'S PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—J. G. WYMAN has received a small invoice of the above beautiful Neck Stocks. Gentlemen wishing the article can be supplied by calling immediately—71 Washington st. opposite the Post office. n24

LADIES' FRENCH TASSELS—J. G. WYMAN has received this day, 1 case Ladies' Hat and Waist Tassels, direct from Paris, of assorted colors and rich and beautiful styles. 71 Washington street. d39

10 BARRELS ENG. REFINED BORAX, 25 bbls Saltpetre, 500 Oxalic Acid, 300 lbs Carb. Ammonia, 2000 lbs Paris Sal Soda—for sale by FLETCHER & HAYWARD, No 2 India street. ep1—july 18

A CARD—The subscriber has received on consignment, a beautiful "Camille" Hair Shave. The peculiar delicacy of fabric and beauty of the shorn article will hardly admit of a printed notice. It may be seen at 93 Washington street, (up stairs.) E. K. WHITAKER. feb 5

6000 LBS AFRICAN CAYENNE—6000 do Ground Barbary Bark—just received and for sale at GEYER'S Apothecary store, 104 Hanover, junction of Salem st. tf—14

50 BRLS KENNEBEC CIDER, of prime quality, just received and for sale by S. E. BENSON, 42 Commercial st. J12

ACCOUNT BOOKS—Constantly for sale by JOHN MARSH, 84 Washington st. Account books of all the usual patterns, made of fine linen paper, and bound in the most approved style. Also, Account Books for the country trade. Albums, Blank Books and Manuscripts for Schools, of every description, at the lowest prices. o 11

JUST RECEIVED, at N. P. SNELLING'S, a prime assortment of FANCY GOODS, viz.—Stocks, Gloves, Hosiery, Suspensers, Umbrellas, and Handkerchiefs of all kinds. Tailors' Cloth and Tape Measures constantly on hand by wholesale or retail, at No 10 Congress street, 5 doors from State street. d29

STABLE TO LET—To let, a Stable, formerly connected with the Manufacturers' Hotel, in Salem st. The building is in good order, and will accommodate thirty or forty horses. Rent low. Apply to CHARLES MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st. J19

JUST RECEIVED a splendid assortment of Boston made Stocks, far superior to a y thing ever offered for sale in this market. Also, 2 cases of Umbrellas, beautiful patterns. oct6 NATL P. SNELLING, 10 Congress street

S. S. LYNDEN intending to close his business on the 20th of February, will offer his goods at such prices as will insure the sale of his whole stock previous to that time. An opportunity is offered to families to supply themselves with staple goods at a great reduction from regular prices. Ribbons will be sold only by the piece. No charges will be made. J59

NEW YEAR—The subscriber has just received on consignment, 4 boxes, containing 40 embroidered Nankin Grape Scarfs. The above very beautiful article the first of the kind in this country will be opened this morning and just in season for New Year's Presents. For sale by E. K. WHITAKER. d29

THE LADY'S BOOK—Vol. 10, No. 1.—The Lady's Book, containing a variety of original and selected Literary Compositions—embellished with engravings, and with beautiful illustrations of the prevailing fashions—also patterns for ornamental embroidery, &c, &c. Just received by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, Agents for the work. J29

WEEP GIN—20 pipes very superior high flavored Weesp Gin, just received per ship Eagle from Amsterdam, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO, 13 Long wharf. d28 epist

WILLIAM H. RODGERS has just received from New York 2 pieces of very desirable Goods for Dress Stocks—has likewise just completed a prime lot of Satin Bosoms. 101—J28

YELLOW FLAT CORN & MEAL—On board schr Rapid—500 bushels Yellow Flat Corn—50 barrels Corn Meal—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. J19

A CARD TO THE LADIES—T. O. BRISCALL is constantly making a splendid assortment of Satin Beaver Bonnets at his factory, Congress square and 8 State street. \$

AT N. P. SNELLING'S, No 10 Congress st, may be found a prime assortment of seasonable goods, all of which will be made to order in the most workmanlike manner and most reasonable terms. n19

BLACK OSTRICH PLUMES—300 bunches for sale by S. S. LYNDEN. J13

BLACK PLUSH for Ladies' Hats—for sale by S. S. LYNDEN. J10

BAG SALT—700 bags fine blown Liverpool Salt to be sold to the ton—for sale by FERNAND E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 2w1s J18

BOX FRUIT—300 boxes Gibraltar bunch Raisins; 100 do do Malaga do do, in fine order—for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 182w J10

BLANK BOOKS, of the best manufacture, and in every variety, constantly for sale at the lowest prices, by J29—1st JAMES B. DOW, 362 Washington st.

BLONDE GOODS—One case just received, containing Demi-Veils, Scarfs and Hdkfs. Also, one case more washed Robes, new patterns and extra prices—for sale very low by E. K. WHITAKER. tf—d18

BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS—J. G. WYMAN has received 4 pieces of the above valuable Cloth, of very extra fine quality, which he will make to order into Gentlemen's Garments in the latest and best style. n 3

CASH TO LET—In Small Rooms—by U. J. CLARK, No 4 Brattle square. d22

CAMPBACH LOGWOOD—200 tons first quality—for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf. oct1—epist

COTE ROTIE—50 cases this superior wine for summer use, for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO. No 14 Long wharf. may 12

COGNAC BRANDY—10 half pipes, "A. Seignette" brand, now landing from schr Cambridge, and entitled to debarment—for sale by JAMES LEEDS, Jr. & CO. 14 Long wharf. nov 11

CRUISE OF THE POTOMAC—Life of Crabbe, by his Son—Phillips's Guide to the Dombing—and John Q. Adams's Eulogy on Lafayette—for sale by JAMES B. DOW, South End. J23

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—For sale, a genteel three story brick House, built in modern style, with all the usual conveniences, and within 4 minutes' walk of State st. Terms easy. Price \$1,500. Apply to J14—oct1 CHARLES MCINTIRE, 5 Exchange st.

EXTRA QUALITY blue black Pelisse Satins—a few pieces for sale by S. S. LYNDEN. d9

EMBROIDERED WORSTED HOSE—Painted FLOOR CLOTHS—for sale by S. S. LYNDEN. n6

FRESH SEVILLE OLIVES—1000 jars of superior quality, on board ship *Alfonso*, from Cadiz—for sale by J19—2w FERNAND E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

FRENCH SLIPPERS—T. HALF PRICE.—10 dozen black, white and colored Satin and Morocco French Slippers, slightly spotted—for sale by S. S. LYNDEN. J13

FRESH CASTINA NUTS AND TAPIOCA—JOHN TYLER has for sale at No 9 Central wharf—just landed—100 bags Fresh Castina Nuts—22 bbls Fresh Tapioca. n11s

GENESEE FLOUR—200 bbls for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. 2w Jan 9

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SILK GLOVES—For sale by S. S. LYNDEN, Pemberton hill. n20

GROUND LOGWOOD—In pieces and bbls, warranted to be Campachy wood—for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf. epist

GERMAN MOCCASINS—One case, assorted sizes, of the above seasonable article, just received, and for sale by E. K. WHITAKER. epist—oct1 n26

GUM SHELLAC—20 cases Orange, Gernet and Liver, for sale by FERNAND E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. an 3

HIDES—400 St. Domingo and 320 Buenos Ayres Hides for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. d4

JOHNSTON'S SCRAPS FOR 1835—Just published and for sale at MARSH, 34 Washington st. d12

LADIES' CLOAKS—The subscriber will open this morning, 2 cases French Cloaks, of new fabrics and design—which will be sold at exact cost of importation. epist—oct2m E. K. WHITAKER.

LIBRARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY—Vol 3—containing the life and treason of Benedict Arnold by Jared Sparks—for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON. J51

MESS BEEF—50 bbls Mess Beef, Boston inspection—for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf. d25 1st

MORE NEW CRAVATS—1 case rich English Silk Cravats, received this day—Nov 22—of entire new and fashionable patterns. J. G. WYMAN, 71 Washington st. n24

NEW RICE—49 cases of superior quality, landing from brig *Cyclops* from Charleston—for sale by J20—2w1s F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf.

NOTICE—Clerks, Book keepers, Bar keepers, Salesmen, Notice, without cost, by applying to J. A. SILLOWAY, 26 Exchange st. J19

PALM OIL—25 casks for sale by KENDALL & KINGSBURY, 17 India wharf. o 30

PARIS PATTERNS—5 cartons needle work Lace and Muslim Collars and Fishersetts, unusually low—just received by S. S. LYNDEN. d13

PERCUSSION CAPS—100 M. large size Percussion Caps, for sale by J. HATCH, Jr. 69 Congress street. oct1—1st

ROBIN—No 1 and common, for sale by F. E. WHITE, 22 Long wharf. Jan 9

REMOVAL—JOHN G. WYMAN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from No 8 Court street to 71 Washington street, Brooks's new block, directly opposite the Post Office. o15

REAL ERMINES ROBES—One very superb real Ermine Robe, warranted perfect, just received,

—No. 7. Washington, Saturday, February 7th. Pursuant to the design concerted by the opposition, Mr Preston yesterday introduced his bill to supersede the necessity of acting on Mr Taney's nomination.—There is no doubt they can pass it through the Senate at pleasure, but unless some public exigency, other than the disposal of Mr Taney in that way, shall require it, the House of Representatives will not sanction the bill.

The proceedings of to-day have been marked by the final disposition of a most important measure in one branch of the Legislature. I mean the bill changing the organization of the General Post Office, a subject in which every man, woman and child in the community are directly interested. This bill having undergone many amendments, and a most thorough examination, passed the Senate to-day by yeas and nays, unanimously—some evidence that the provisions of the bill are acceptable, and that it is imperiously called for. Indeed, it will be a source of great pleasure to succeeding administrations, that the department will be so organized as to afford no means hereafter for those out of power, who have the monopoly of fault-finding, to use it against them. The bill attracted a great share of attention in its passage—there were but few members who had not something to say about it, or some amendment to offer. Decidedly the most troublesome and annoying of the spokesmen was Mr Porter, of Louisiana, who said a vast deal, but nothing that he ought to have said.—His remarks were confined entirely in reply to a condemnation of the President's communication last summer to the people of New Orleans, in which he alluded to the course of the Louisiana Senators upon the the Post Office Report. Mr P. was not content to batter down the President yesterday, but having taken breath last night, he returned to the charge with renewed vigor to-day. In the trade which accompanied his marchings and counter-marchings to-day, he reminded me, for all the world, of a Yankee invention which I heard the patentee once describe, for picking the bones out of shad. This operation was performed by a most ingenious mode of passing a wire through the ears, taking the mouth by the way, in which was fixed a supply of forked tongues—the wire being set in motion by the patentee, the tongues revolved so rapidly as to drive the fish down the gourmand's throat, while the bones were thrown out at the corner of his mouth. This process was accompanied by such a clattering as rivalled the builders of Babel.

In the House, Mr Robinson, of Virginia, (who succeeded Mr Stevenson) submitted a resolution, relative to the public printing, which repeals all other rules and joint resolutions on the subject, and provides that the printing for the several departments shall be let out upon contract to the lowest bidder. The resolution was not acted on, but is evidently designed as an offset to the *extra voce* resolution offered by Mr Reynolds. It seems a little queer that a man elected himself *extra voce*, from a State which looks upon the ballot-box as little better than "Pandora's box," as Mr Leigh says, should thus oppose a resolution which is in perfect accordance with his principles when at home.

The President communicated letters from Mr Livingston, dated Paris, Dec. 3d and 22d. The refusal of the French Ministers to make our Treaty a Cabinet measure, ends all prospect of its ratification, or of our ever gaining any thing by peaceable means alone. Mr Adams made a motion, with the view of calling out an immediate Report from the Committee on Foreign Relations—he appeared inclined to sustain the President in his position relative to France. After considerable debate, the communication of the President was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, divested of the order to report immediately with which Mr A. wished to accompany it.

A Bill has been reported in the House of Representatives, providing that the section of the Act of 1834, enlarging civil limits, shall not affect any proceedings upon executions issued upon judgments which have been, or hereafter may be, recovered upon contracts made previous to the passing of said Act. We hope this Crab legislation of crawling backwards will not be sanctioned by the House—we know it will not be approved of by the people;—the Act of 1834 has done more to relieve the unfortunate and distressed portion of the community than all the benevolent societies, or individual bounty, put together. Imprisonment for Debt is becoming every day more odious, and we hope that every one who manifests a disposition to listen this curse of barbarism, in any degree, upon the freemen of America, will be marked for their detestation. The small lawyers, trotting constables, and paltry traffickers, are in want of work, but we hope that our Legislators possess too much justice to afford them employment at the expense of humanity.

The Salem Affair.—The Rev Mr Cheever, and the editor and publisher of the Landmark, have been arrested on warrants issued against them for the publication of a libel. Mr C. has recognized in the sum of \$1000, with two sureties, for his appearance at court, in March, at Ipswich, and to keep the peace; and the editor and publisher are to have a hearing before the Police Court on Monday next.

Mr Ham, the individual who inflicted the castigation upon Mr Cheever, has been summoned before the Police Court to answer for the same—and Messrs. George W. Jenks, John Fisk Putnam, and John Fisk Allen, have also been summoned for looking on and not preventing the assault. They have not yet been examined.

Maine State Prison.—By the Report of the Warden, it appears that the receipts of the institution during the year commencing Nov. 1, 1833, and ending Oct. 31, 1834, amounted to \$18,631 73. The expenditures during the same period, including the ordinary expenses and for the raw materials, amounted to \$18,327 35. Of the 64 now in prison, 41 are Americans, 10 Irish, 5 English, 4 Nova Scotians, 1 Portuguese Negro.—Crimes for which they were sentenced. Larceny, 45; Forgery, 1; Counterfeiting, 1; Robbery, 2; Adultery, 3; Assault with intent to ravish, 4; Assault with intent to kill, 1; Maiming, 1; Arson, 2; Burglary, 2; Manslaughter, 2.

The expense of supporting paupers in Maine amounts to \$68,406 47 a year.

Lawrence.—An accurate and interesting account of a conversation held with Lawrence, is given below by two physicians, who visited him at the request of the Marshal of the District, with a view to ascertain whether the mind of the unfortunate individual be in a sane state, that the public anxiety might be satisfied in regard to that important fact. The Globe says that the gentlemen are of opposite political opinions.

The undersigned, having been requested by the Marshal of the District of Columbia to visit Richard Lawrence, now confined in the jail of the county of Washington, for an attempt to assassinate the President of the United States, with a view to ascertain, as far as practicable, the present condition of his bodily health and state of mind, and believing that a detail of the examination will be more satisfactory than an abstract opinion upon the subject, we therefore give the following statement:—On entering his room, we engaged in a free conversation with him, in which he participated apparently in the most artless and unreserved manner. The first interrogatory propounded was, as to his age—which question alone he sportively declined answering. We then inquired into the condition of his health, for several years past—to which he replied, that it had been uniformly good, and that he had never labored under any mental derangement; nor did he admit the existence of any of those symptoms of physical derangement which usually attend mental alienation. He said he was born in England, and came to this country when twelve or thirteen years of age, and that his father died, in this District, about six or eight years since; that his father was a Protestant and his mother a Methodist, and that he was not a professor of any religion, but sometimes read the bible, and occasionally attended church. He stated that he was a painter by trade, and had followed that occupation to the present time, but of late could not find steady employment, which had caused much pecuniary embarrassment to him; that he had been generally temperate in his habits, using ardent spirits moderately when at work, but for the last three or four weeks had not taken any; that he had never gambled, and in other respects had led a temperate life.

Upon being interrogated as to the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination, he said that he had been deliberating on it for some time past, and that he had called at the President's house about a week previous to the attempt, and being accompanied to the President's apartment by the porter, found him conversing with a member of Congress whom he believed to have been Mr Sutherland of Pennsylvania;—that he stated to the President that he wanted money to take him to England, and that he must give him a check on the bank, and the President remarked that he was too much engaged to attend to him—he must call another time, for Mr Dibble was in waiting for an interview. When asked about the pistol which he had used, he stated that his father left him a pair, but not being alike, about four years since, he exchanged one for another, which exactly matched the best of the pair; these were both flint locks, which he recently had altered to percussion locks by a Mr Boteler; that he had been frequently in the habit of loading and firing these pistols at marks, and that he had never known them to fail going off on any other occasion, and that, at the distance of ten yards, the ball always passed through an inch plank. He also stated that he had loaded those pistols three or four days previous, with ordinary care, for the purpose attempted, but that he used a pencil instead of a ramrod, and that during that period they were at all times carried in his pocket; and when asked why they failed to explode, he replied he knew no cause. When asked why he went to the Capitol on that day, he replied that he expected the President would be there. He also stated that he was in the Rotundo when the President arrived, and on being asked why he did not then attempt to shoot him, he replied that he did not wish to interfere with the funeral ceremony, and therefore waited till it was over. He also observed, that he did not enter the hall, but looked through a window from the lobby, and saw the President seated with members of Congress, and he then returned to the Rotundo, and waited till the President entered it, and then passed through, and took his position in the eastern portico, about two yards from the door, drew his pistols from his inside coat pocket, cocked them, and held one in each hand, concealed by his coat, lest he should alarm the spectators—and states, that as soon as the one in his right hand missed fire, he immediately dropped it, and exchanged it, and attempted to fire the second before he was seized; he further stated that he aimed each pistol at the President's heart, and intended, if the first pistol had gone off, and the President had fallen, to have defended himself with the second, if defence had been necessary. On being asked if he did not expect to have been killed on the spot, if he had killed the President, he replied he did not; and that he had no doubt but that he would have been protected by the spectators. He was frequently questioned whether he had any friends present, from whom he expected protection. To this replied, that he had never mentioned his intention to any one, and that no one in particular knew his design, but that he presumed it was generally known he intended to put the President out of the way. He further stated, that when the President arrived at the door, near which he stood, finding him supported on the left by Mr Woodbury, and observing many persons in his rear, and being himself rather to the right of the President, in order to avoid wounding Mr Woodbury, and those in the rear, he stepped a little to his own right, so that should the ball pass through the body of the President, it would be received by the door frame, or stone wall. On being asked if he felt no trepidation during the attempt, he replied, not the slightest, until he found that the second pistol had missed fire. Then observing that the President was advancing upon him, with an uplifted cane, he feared it contained a sword, which might have been thrust through him before he could have been protected by the crowd.—And when interrogated as to the motive which induced him to attempt the assassination of the President, he replied, that he had been told that the President had caused his loss of occupation, and the consequent want of money, and he believed that to put him out of the way, was the only remedy for this evil; but to the interrogatory, who told you this? he could not identify any one, but remarked that his brother-in-law, Mr Redfern, told him that he would have no more business, because he was opposed to the President—and he believed Redfern to be in league with the President against him. Again being questioned, whether he had often attended the debates in Congress, during the present session, and whether they had influenced him in making this attack on the person of the President, he replied that he had frequently attended the discussion in both branches of Congress, but that they had, in no degree, influenced his action. When asked whom he wished to be President, his answer was, there were many persons in the House of Representatives.

On being asked if there were no persons in the Senate, yes, several; and it was the Senate to which I alluded. Who, in your opinion, of the Senate, would make a good President? He answered, Mr Clay, Mr Webster, Mr Calhoun. What do you think of Colonel Benton, Mr Van Buren, or Judge White, for President? He thought they would do well. On being asked if he knew any member of either House of Congress, he replied that he did not—and never spoke to one in his life, or to any one. On being asked what benefit he expected to himself from the death of the President, he answered that he could not rise unless the President fell, and that he expected thereby to recover his liberty, and that the mechanics would all be benefited; that the mechanics would have plenty of work; and that money would be more plenty. On being asked why it would be more plenty, he replied it would be more easily obtained from the Bank. On being asked what Bank, he replied, the Bank of the United States. On being asked if he knew the President, Directors, or any

of the officers of the Bank, he had ever held any intercourse with them, or knew how he could get money out of the Bank, he replied no—that he slightly knew Mr Smith only.

On being asked with respect to the speeches which he had heard in Congress, and whether he was particularly pleased with those of Messrs Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, he replied that he was, because they were on his side. He was then asked if he was well pleased with the speeches of Col. Benton and Judge White? He replied he was, and thought Col. Benton highly talented.

When asked if he was friendly to General Jackson, he replied, no. Why not? He answered, because he was a tyrant. Who told you he was a tyrant? He answered, it was a common talk with the people, and that he had read it in all the papers. He was asked if he could name any one who had told him so? He replied, No. He was asked if he ever threatened to shoot Mr Clay, Mr Webster, or Mr Calhoun, or whether he would shoot them if he had an opportunity? He replied, No. When asked whether he would shoot Mr Van Buren? He replied that he once met with Mr Van Buren in the Rotundo, and told him he was in want of money, and must have it, and if he did not get it he (Mr Van Buren) or General Jackson must fall. He was asked if any persons were present during this conversation? He replied, that there were several present, and when asked if he recollected any one of them, he replied that he did not. When asked if any one advised him to shoot General Jackson, or say that it ought to be done? he replied, I do not like to say. On being pressed upon this point, he said that no one in particular had advised him.

He further stated, that believing the President to be the source of all his difficulties, he was still fixed in his purpose to kill him, and if his successor pursued the same course, he would put him out of the way also—and declared that no power in this country could punish him for having done so, because it would be resisted by the powers of Europe as well as of this country. He also stated, that he had been long in correspondence with the powers of Europe, and that his family had been wrongfully deprived of the crown of England, and that he should yet live to regain it—and that he considered the President of the United States nothing more than his clerk.

We now think proper to add, that the young man appears perfectly tranquil and unconcerned, as to the final result, and seems to anticipate no punishment for what he has done. The above contains the leading and literally expressed facts of the whole conversation we had with him, which continued at least two hours. The questions were frequently repeated at different stages of the examination, and presented in various forms.

NATHANIEL P. CAUSIN, M. D.
Physician to the Jail of Washington.
THOMAS SEWALL, M. D.
Wednesday, 4th Feb. 1835.

A Whaler.—The New York Transcript gives the following account of an old Jack Tar brought before the Court of Sessions for some offence:—

"In answer to questions from the Recorder and the District Attorney, he said that he was 'a whaler'—that he had been to see the *Malays at New Zealand*, and the *Hottentots in the Archipelago*; he had been many years in the whale fishery, and added, 'I was swallowed by one whale and chewed up by another; but he could not digest the hair of my head, and so my limbs sprouted out from my scalp. I was at the battle of the Nile, at Trafalgar, at the taking of Genoa, at Martinique, and the Isle of France. I was in the Royal Sovereign at Trafalgar, and got a wound on my head and my jaw broke by a splinter from a chain-shot. I'm a kind of foreign relation to the royal family of England, and knowing that the crown is likely to go begging, I'm going home the 1st of May to claim it. The British blackguard government owes me eighteen hundred thousand dollars for saving the nation single-handed in the last war with America. I saved America, too, from being swallowed up by a South Sea whale; and for this General Jackson gave me eighty hundred millions of pounds, and that's in the bank at Baltimore.—I'm going to build a fleet of line-of-battle ships, and the Admiral's flag ship is to carry twelve hundred guns upon five decks, and she'll blow the French fleet to the devil. I've a plan by which America can capture Gibraltar, where they keep the only true copy of the bible. I'll go there with my fleet—invite the Governor and garrison to dinner—propose a sham-fight—have all my barges, bomb-boats, launches, gun-boats, pinnaces, cutters, gigs, cutlasses, tomahawks, boarding pikes, and pistols, ready to blow 'em all into the elements, and then the twelve sentinels carelessly be conquered.'—The Recorder asked if he would give him a birth on board the big ship. 'Yes,' he replied, 'you shall be the lieutenant that overlooks the flogging of the thieves and disorderlies.'—And what commission shall I have?' says the District Attorney. 'You!—why, as you're a good sized fellow, and pretty smart to boot, you shall be boatswain's mate, and have the flogging to do all to yourself.' At this the jury, being satisfied of insanity, returned a verdict accordingly. While in the cage, in the Sessions room, our hero gave commissions to all the prisoners; but his flag admiral unfortunately got sent up for three months."

Mrs Blake, one of the best Actresses upon the American Stage, will take a benefit this evening at the Warren Theatre. She has selected the thrilling tragedy of *The Gamester* for the principal piece, in which she will represent Mrs Beverly. This character, in the hands of a lady of Mrs B's talents, will be most interesting and exciting; and ably supported, as she will be, the performance of so popular a piece, with the popularity of the beneficiary, cannot fail to attract a large audience.

The Lockport, N. Y., Balance says if the inhabitants of Massachusetts are not just and liberal enough to make suitable compensation for the destruction of the Ursuline Convent, at Charlestown, "it would be well for the citizens of the other states to contribute funds necessary for the erection of another convent in some more suitable place, where at least the laws will afford protection to innocent females, whose lives are devoted to works of charity and benevolence."

Another Full House, for the third time, to see Celeste in *The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish*, at the Tremont, last night. It will be repeated again this evening, and whoever has seen it will not wonder at the increasing anxiety in the public to behold it. The piece itself is the best thing of its kind ever brought upon the stage, and as for Celeste, she is unrivalled.

The funeral of Rev Dr Wisner will be attended at the Old South meeting house on Friday, (Tomorrow) at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The sermon on that occasion will be preached by Rev Dr Fay, of Charlestown.

The body of a man apparently about 50 years of age was found in the woods, in Leicester, on Friday of last week—he is supposed to have been frozen to death. There was nothing about his person which gave any clue to his name or residence.

Question and Answer.—The Eastern Argus says:—The Portland Gazette asks us why we do not publish Ewing's Post Office Reports? We answer—for the very reason that paper does—because they are lies."

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Feb. 11th.—Mr G. Bliss, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported leave to withdraw on the petition of Oliver Bliss and others, and said report was accepted.

Mr Metcalf, from the same Committee, on an order of the 19th ult. relating to Corporations other than Manufacturing Corporations, and on an order of the 6th inst. relating to the law of naturalization, reported severally that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon, and said reports were accepted.

On motion of Mr Gray, the Report on the order relating to the abatement of Nuisances was taken up and accepted.

Mr G. Bliss, from the committee on the Judiciary, on an order of the 28th ult. respecting the law of 1830, concerning corporations, reported that it is inexpedient to legislate thereon, and said report was accepted.

The bill to incorporate the Berkshire Mutual Fire Ins. Co. was passed over.

In the House of Representatives.—Petition of the town of East Sudbury, for a change of its name to that of Waylands.

Bill reported to incorporate a Savings Institution in the town of Concord—also, bill to incorporate the proprietors of the Boston Asylum and Farm School—also, Resolve on that part of the Governor's Message relative to the Fortifications in Boston Harbor—also, bill to define the powers and duties of Courts of Probate—severally passed to second reading.

The Secretary communicated to the House an abstract of the pauper returns from the several towns in the Commonwealth during the past year—laid on the table.

Friday next, at 11 o'clock was assigned for the choice on the part of the House, of a Major General for the 3d division of the militia.

Ordered, that the committee on the Judiciary consider what alterations are necessary in the law establishing Courts of Sessions, so far as relates to the town of Chelsea.

Messrs Everett, Baylies and Pierce were joined on the part of the House to the committee to consider the expediency of an early adjournment.

Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, was assigned for the election of a United States Senator, on the part of the House.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill on the subject of limited partnerships, a long discussion ensued, and sundry amendments were proposed. Nothing definite has as yet transpired in relation to the passage of the bill.

Mr David Homer,—the defendant in the case of *Barker vs. Homer*, on trial before the Supreme Court in this city, and which has excited considerable interest, from the respectable character of the defendant and the nature of the offence charged—died in this city yesterday.

"Buzz" is capital—but too personal. We hold the "Calf" in no higher estimation than B., but it would be cruel to skin the poor beast alive—we may, however, upon provocation, use the Epigram.

The water in the steam boiler attached to the Rail Road Cars which run between New York and Philadelphia, actually froze up on Sunday last, and the mail was conveyed to South Amboy in a wagon.

Fire.—Buildings Nos. 93, 95 and 97 Catherine street, New York, occupied by Henry Blakeman, Hannah Brooks, Peter Williams and Michael Morris, were consumed by fire on Sunday morning last.

Origin of the title of Admiral.—The title of Admiral is said to have been borrowed by the Christians from the Saracens and Arabs, at the time of the Crusades.—The expedition of Richard Cœur de Lion, into the Holy Land, took place from 1190 to 1192; and it is not till 1286 that there is any mention of an English Admiral. At the assembly held at Bruges, under Edward the First, Lubarez is called *Admirallus maris Anglie*, (Dupin.) The derivation of Admiral from El emir, though extensively received, is, we apprehend, in error; the inversion is unknown to the science of etymology. The title, which is not necessarily, nor even properly, limited to maritime command, is derived from the word *Admirabilis*, employed as a title of honor in the lower empire. Our etymological obligations to the Crusaders are more limited than is commonly supposed.—*United States Gazette*.

Five hundred dollars reward, which it is thought will be augmented to two thousand, is offered by the citizens of Huntsville, Alabama, for the apprehension of the murderer of a young gentleman of that place named Alexander P. Porteus, who, on his return to Huntsville, from a journey, in November last, was waylaid, assassinated, and robbed, on Cox's mountain, about 40 miles from that place. The murderer's name is supposed to be John Callan, a tailor by trade, who has been traced from the vicinity of the murder to Raleigh, N. C. In the neighborhood of which place he was seen the first week in December, on his way to Milton in that State. The identity of the murderer with the man who passed near Raleigh, was ascertained by an article of dress, on which the name of the murdered man was written, and which he gave to a negro boy as a recompense for directing him on the way to Milton.

Post Office.—In the perusal of the abstract of the report of the minority of the Senate's committee on the General Post Office, which we publish to day, the reader will remark the discrepancy between the actual deficit in the finances of the department, and that reported by the majority of the committee at the last session of congress. The deficit, as stated by the majority of the committee on the 1st April, 1834, was \$832,567: as stated by the minority \$292,109 48. The actual deficit on that day, was \$284,831 92.—*At. Argus*.

Fires in Baltimore.—On Saturday morning last, at about 1 o'clock, as we learn from the Baltimore Gazette, a fire broke out in an extensive china establishment belonging to Jacob Daley, on Baltimore street, which was entirely consumed, with the greater portion of the valuable stock of materials and property on hand.

At noon on the same day, a fire broke out in the Athenæum, and the wind blowing strong, that fine building was in a short time almost totally destroyed, with all its valuable contents, including the philosophical apparatus of the Maryland Institute, and the library of the Baltimore Lyceum.

Jerked Beef. By a statement in a tabular form, received by Mr Briggs, at the Mechanics' News Room, it appears that the quantity of Jerked Beef exported from Monte Video and Buenos Ayres to Havana, in the year 1834, was 196,486 quintals. In December, the quantity which was loading, in addition to the above, was 43,500 quintals.

We learn from the Vermont Statesman that the Union Hotel in Montpelier, occupied by William Mann, was destroyed by fire on the 1st inst. The out-buildings and dwellings adjacent, were preserved with much difficulty. There was some insurance on the property, but not sufficient to cover the loss.

We learn from the Albany Argus, that a contract has been made for building a steam boat to run on Crooked Lake, and that it will be in operation on the 1st of July next. The boat will ply daily between Hammonds' Port and Penn Yan, a distance of about 23 miles.

It is stated in a Louisiana paper, that the Mormons, who only number 20,000 have 800 preachers—making one preacher to every 25 hearers!



We received by the Southern Mail, at eleven o'clock last evening, the Globe of Monday, containing the Correspondence upon our relations with France communicated to Congress on Saturday, by the President. The following are Mr Livingston's letters:—

Mr Livingston to the Secretary of State.
(Extracts.)
Paris, 22d November, 1834.

I do not hope for any decision on our affairs before the middle of January. One motive to delay is, an expectation that the message of the President may arrive before the discussion, and that it may contain something to show a strong national feeling on the subject. This is not mere conjecture, I know the fact; and I repeat now, from a full knowledge of the case, what I have more than once stated in my former despatches as my firm persuasion—that the moderate tone taken by our Government when the rejection was first known, was attributed by some to indifference, or to a conviction on the part of the President, that he would not be supported in any strong measure by the people; and by others, to a consciousness that the convention had given us more than we were entitled to ask.

I saw last night an influential member of the Chamber who told me that and that the King had spoken of our affairs, and appeared extremely anxious to secure the passage of the law. I mention this as one of the many circumstances which, independent of official assurances, convince me that the King is sincere, and now I have no doubt of the sincerity of his Cabinet. From all this, you may imagine the anxiety I shall feel for the arrival of the President's message. On its tone will depend very much, not only the payment of our claims, but our national reputation for energy. I have no doubt it will be such as to attain both of these important objects.

Mr Livingston to Mr Forsyth.
(EXTRACT.)
LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
PARIS, December 6th, 1834.

The Chambers were convened on the 1st inst. under very exciting circumstances.

The Ministers individually, and the papers supposed to speak their language, having previously announced a design to enter into a full explanation of their conduct to answer all the interrogations and place their continuance in office on the question of approval by the Chambers of their measures.

This, as you will see by the papers, they have finally and explicitly done, and after a warm debate of two days which has just closed, they have gained a decided victory. This gives them confidence, permanence, and I hope influence enough to carry the treaty. I shall now urge the presentation of the law at as early a day as possible, and although I do not yet feel very certain of success, my hopes of it are naturally much increased by the vote of this evening. The conversations I have had with the King and with all the Ministers, convince me that now they are perfectly in earnest, and united on the question, and that it will be urged with zeal and ability.

Many of the Deputies, too, with whom I have entered into explanations on the subject, seem now convinced that the interest as well as the honor of the nation requires the fulfillment of their engagements. This gives me hopes that the endeavors I shall continue to make, without ceasing until the question is decided, may be successful.

The intimation I have conceived myself authorized to make of the serious consequences that may be expected from another rejection of the law and of the firm determination of our Government to admit of no reduction or change in the treaty, I think have had an effect. On the whole, I repeat, that without being at all confident, I now entertain better hopes than I have for sometime past done.

Mr Livingston to the Secretary of State.
(EXTRACTS.)
PARIS, 22d Dec. 1834.

Sir:—Our Diplomatic Relations with this Government are on the most extraordinary footing. With the Executive branch, I have little to discuss; for they agree with me in every material point on the subject of the Treaty. With the Legislature, where the great difficulty arises, I can have no official communication.—Yet, deeply impressed with the importance to my fellow citizens of securing the indemnity to which they are entitled, and to the country of enforcing the execution of engagements solemnly made to it, as well as of preventing a rupture, which must infallibly follow the final refusal to execute the Convention, I have felt it a duty to use every proper endeavor to avoid this evil.—This has been, and continues to be, a subject of much embarrassment.

My last despatch (6th December) was written immediately after the vote of the Chamber of Deputies had, as it was thought, secured a majority to the administration—and it naturally excited hopes which that session was calculated to inspire. I soon found, however, both from the tone of the administration press, and from the language of the King and all the Ministers with whom I conferred on the subject, that they were not willing to put their popularity to the test on our question. It will not be made one, on the determination of which the Ministers are willing to risk their port folios. The very next day after the debate, the ministerial gazette (*Les Débats*) declared that, satisfied with the approbation the Chamber had given to their system, it was at perfect liberty to exercise its discretion as to particular measures which do not form an essential part of that system; and the communication I subsequently had with the King and the Ministers, confirmed me in the opinion that the law for executing our convention, was to be considered one of those free questions. I combated this opinion, and asked whether the faithful observance of treaties was not an essential part of their system; and if so, whether it did not come within their rule. Without answering this argument, I was told of the endeavors they were making to secure the passage of the law, by preparing the statement mentioned in my former despatch. This, it is said, is nearly finished; and from what I know of its tenor, it will produce all the effect that truth and justice can be expected to have on prejudice and party spirit.

The decision, not to make it a cabinet question, will not be without its favorable operation; * * * * * some of the leaders of the opposition, who may not be willing to take the responsibility of a rupture between the two nations by breaking the treaty, when they are convinced instead of forcing the Ministers to resign, they will themselves only incur the odium of having caused the national breach. In this view of the subject, I shall be much aided, if, by the tenor of the President's Message, it is seen that we shall resent the breach of faith they contemplated. It is on all hands conceded that it would be imprudent to press the deci-

* Note.—The paper here referred to by Mr Livingston, is a memoir to be laid before the commission which may be appointed to examine the law intended to contain all the arguments and facts by which it is to be supported.

